

The Mediterranean countries in 2001: selected indicators.

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Statistics in focus

GENERAL STATISTICS

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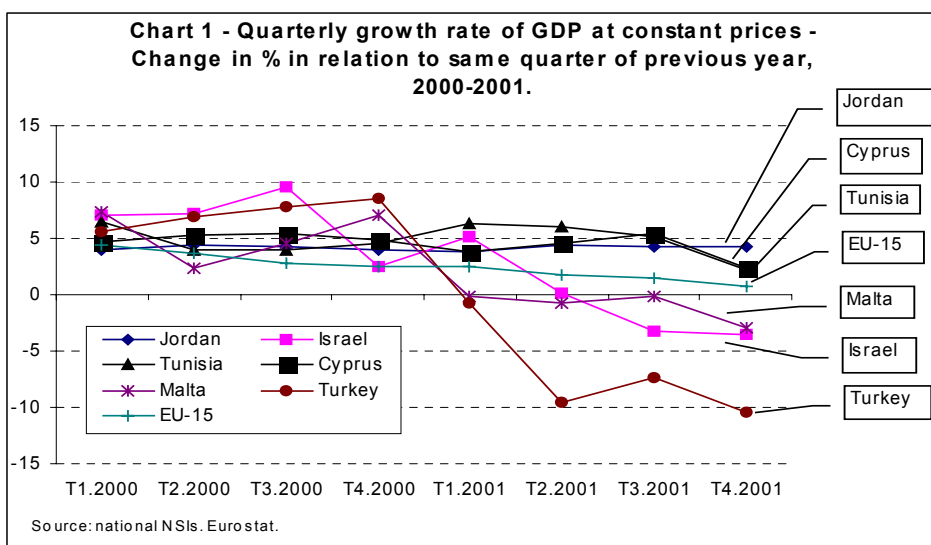
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European Union policy towards the Mediterranean region is governed by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership¹ (known as the Barcelona process), which was launched following the Barcelona Conference of 1995.

In the statistical field, the 15 Member States of the European Union (EU-15) and the 12 Mediterranean partner countries (MPC-12) have strengthened their relations thanks to the MEDSTAT regional programme for statistical co-operation. It is financed by the European Commission under the MEDA fund. Eurostat is responsible for technical support for the programme, the general aim of which is to help the statistical institutes of the 12 Mediterranean partner countries to develop their statistical information systems.

Except where otherwise indicated, the MPC figures shown here have been transmitted to Eurostat by the partner countries' national statistical institutes (NSIs) as part of the MEDSTAT programme². This selection of economic indicators, both monthly and quarterly, attempts to describe developments in 2001.

The available figures show that there was a general slowdown in growth in the MPC countries in 2001. In most of the MPCs unemployment is high but inflation contained. MPC-12 international trade slowed down in 2001, and there was a decline in trade with EU-15. Finally, one of the effects of the terrorist attacks of 11 September can be seen in the downturn in visitor arrivals from September 2001 onwards.



Overall slowdown in growth in 2001

All the Mediterranean countries enjoyed positive growth in 2000. In 2001, however, just like the economy in Europe and the candidate countries³ (CC-13) and the world economy as a whole, several countries moved into recession or experienced a slowdown in growth (Table 1). Indeed, the biggest economies in the Mediterranean region (Israel and Turkey) recorded negative growth in GDP in 2001 (Chart 1 and Table 1).



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¹ The 12 Mediterranean partner countries involved in the partnership are: Algeria (DZ), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN), Egypt (EG), Jordan (JO), Lebanon (LB), Syria (SY), Israel (IL), Palestinian Authority (PS), Cyprus (CY), Malta (MT) and Turkey (TR).

² For more information on sources and comparability of data, see ESSENTIAL INFORMATION - METHODOLOGICAL NOTES on the last page.

³ The 13 candidate countries to join the European Union are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

Table 1 - GDP growth rates (1) - Change in volume in relation to the previous year or the same quarter of the previous year.

	Annual						Quarterly									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000				2001					
							T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4		
Morocco	12.1	-2.2	7.7	0.0	0.9	6.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	3.8	1.1	5.1	3.2	2.4	1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	7.1	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.9	6.4	3.9	3.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	5.2	2.2		
Egypt (2)	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.1	3.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Israel	5.0	3.3	2.4	2.3	6.4	-0.5	7.0	7.2	9.5	2.5	5.1	0.2	-3.3	-3.6		
Jordan (3)	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.3		
Syria	7.3	2.5	7.6	-2.0	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus (4)	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	5.4	2.3		
Malta	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1	5.2	-1.0	7.3	2.3	4.5	7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-2.9		
Turkey (5)	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.2	-7.4	5.6	6.9	7.8	8.6	-0.8	-9.6	-7.4	-10.4		
CC-13 (6)	5.0	4.7	2.9	0.0	5.2	:	5.1	5.1	5	5	1.5	-1.2	-0.6	:		
EU-15	1.6	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.5	1.62	4.42	3.69	2.82	2.43	2.44	1.8	1.5	0.8		

(1) constant prices in national currency, not seasonally adjusted

(2) Egypt: 1999 to 2001. Source: IMF

(3) Jordan: provisional figures for 2000 and 2001.

(4) Cyprus: provisional figure for 2000; provisional estimate for 2001. Source: NSI website.

(5) Figures for 2001: Turkish NSI website.

(6) 13 candidate countries for membership of EU: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey..

Source: national NSIs (unless indicated otherwise), Eurostat.

Note: The figures shown here must be used with care, since there is no guarantee of comparability.

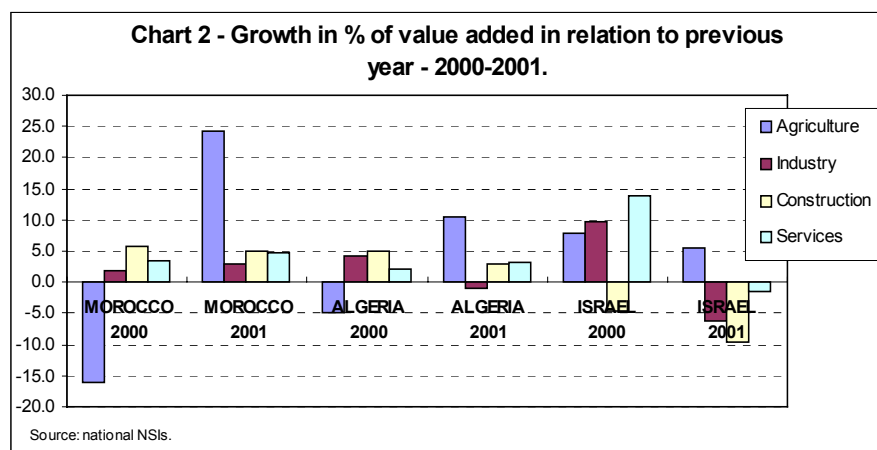
Turkey, Israel and Malta: recession

Turkey moved into recession from the first quarter and Israel from the third quarter (Chart 1). In Israel, every sector apart from agriculture showed a downward growth trend, whereas in 2000 every sector (apart from construction) had recorded strong growth (Chart 2). In Turkey, every sector (apart from general government) was in recession during the second quarter of 2001, compared with the same quarter in 2000 (Table 2). After sturdy growth in 2000, GDP in Malta also contracted in 2001.

In Egypt, the third biggest economy in the region in terms of GDP, the growth figures showed a clear slowdown in 2001. Growth was also slower in Cyprus but nevertheless stayed positive⁴.

These changes can be attributed in part to various events that had a negative impact on the region's economies. Turkey was hit by a serious banking and financial crisis. Israel and Malta suffered from a changing economic situation in the high-tech sector. For Israel and the Palestinian Authority, the effects of the second Intifada, begun in

⁴ For detailed studies and latest economic forecast on Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey, see « Enlargement papers », n°8 and n°9, April 2002, European Commission, DG ECFIN.



September 2000, were also factors contributing to recession. The downturn in growth affecting the world and EU-15 - the Mediterranean region's main trading partner - also played a part in the slowdown in growth in the region. In addition, towards the end of 2001 the repercussions of 11 September had a direct effect on transport and tourism in all the Mediterranean partner countries.

Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia: strongest growth

Some countries seem to have been less affected by these negative events. This is true in the case of Jordan and the Maghreb countries.

GDP in Jordan grew faster in 2001 than in 2000: up by 4%. There was positive growth in every sector, especially construction. The country's industrial production index moved upwards,

thanks primarily to activity in the qualified industrial zone⁵ (Table 3).

In Morocco, there had been only slight overall growth in GDP in 2000 on account of the poor weather conditions that affected farming. In 2001, with better rainfall, Morocco recorded the most vigorous growth in the region (Table 1 and Chart 2). The industrial production index went up in 2001 compared with the previous year (Table 3).

⁵ Products from qualified industrial zone can freely enter in the United-States and in Israel under the condition that a certain percentage of input coming from Israel has been included in the concerned product.

In Tunisia, every sector (apart from agriculture, because of the weather) showed positive growth over the last two years. The strongest growth occurred in the service sector and construction (Table 2). There was a strong rise of 6% in the industrial production index in 2001. However, it showed little change in the final quarter compared with the same period of the previous year (Table 3).

In Algeria, GDP has grown steadily but at a slower rate every year since 1998. As in Morocco, agriculture was hit by recession in 2000, but strong growth followed in 2001. Overall growth in GDP was fairly weak in 2001, partly as a result of the recession affecting industry (Chart 2). This also explains in part the decline in the industrial production index in 2001 (Table 3).

High unemployment

The unemployment rate was fairly low in Cyprus and Malta in 2000. The Cyprus economy enjoyed the lowest unemployment rate in the region and was close to full employment. The unemployment rates in the other Mediterranean countries were relatively high, however, ranging from 9% to 27% (Table 4).

Unemployment in the Maghreb countries declined a little in 2001 but was still the highest in the region: 27% in Algeria, 15% in Tunisia and 12.5% in Morocco.

The slump in economic activity with regard to the Palestinian Authority prompted a dramatic rise in unemployment, which went up from 14% in 2000 to 25% in 2001. The unemployment rate rose sharply from the final quarter of 2000, reaching 28% compared with 10% in the third quarter.

Unemployment affects young people in particular, and especially in Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt. Although most of the MPC countries have moved into a phase of demographic change, the growth rate of the active population will remain high for the next 15 years because of the young population and the increasing activity rate for women⁶.

⁶ "Le processus de transition économique et la mise en oeuvre du Partenariat euro-méditerranéen", FEMISE, septembre 2001.

Table 2 - Growth in % of value added by branch of production in relation to previous year or same quarter of previous year.

	Annual		Quarterly										
	2000	2001	I				2001						
			T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4			
TUNISIA													
- Agriculture	-1.0	-1.7	2.5	-2.4	-2.8	-1.1	0.3	-1.5	-2.2	-3.4			
- Industry (excl. construction)	4.6	5.3	6.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.6	6.5	4.4	4.6			
- Construction	10.2	7.2	21.2	5.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.5	9.1	6.2			
- Services	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.9	8.4	8.1	7.4	2.0			
JORDAN													
- Agriculture	6.4	1.1	-3.1	0.0	5.5	17.3	-9.9	4.1	13.3	-2.7			
- Industry (excl. construction)	4.5	4.4	3.1	4.2	6.9	3.8	2.3	3.9	2.7	8.9			
- Construction	1.9	11.1	13.2	3.5	-5.6	2.1	-0.6	23.6	19.3	1.2			
- Services	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.9	3.4	3.3	3.7			
TURKEY													
- Agriculture	4.1	:	2.6	2.1	1.9	12.1	6.1	-4.0	:	:			
- Industry (excl. construction)	5.7	:	2.7	4.3	9.7	5.8	-1.2	-8.6	:	:			
- Construction	6.3	:	-1.5	5.0	11.7	7.5	-7.3	-11.0	:	:			
Services:													
Distributive trades, transport and communication	9.3	:	8.4	8.4	10.2	9.9	-3.4	-10.2	:	:			
Financial activities, real estate, services...	1.4	:	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	-0.4	-4.2	:	:			
General government, education, health...	1.8	:	0.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.3	:	:			

Source: national NSIs.

Tab. 3 - Change in industrial production index in 2001 in relation to 2000

	2000=100	Index = 100 for same quarter of previous year			
	2001	T1.01	T2.01	T3.01	T4.01
Jordan	110.0	100.4	97.8	116.6	127.8
<i>Maghreb countries:</i>					
Tunisia	106.0	109.7	103.1	110.7	100.5
Morocco	103.2	102.3	103.0	103.8	103.9
Algeria	99.5	99.1	101.6	97.7	99.5

Source: national NSIs.

Morocco: figures for 2001 and fourth quarter taken from the website of the Statistical Directorate.

Table 4 - Unemployment rates in the Mediterranean countries

	Active population			Young people under 25		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Tunisia	15.8	15.6	15.0	31.3	31.8	29.8
Morocco	13.9	13.6	12.5	20.5	19.9	18.9
Algeria	:	28.9	27.3	:	53.6	46.2
Jordan	10.3	13.7	:	21.0	26.6	:
Israel	8.9	8.8	:	16.7	16.9	:
Palestinian Authority	11.8	14.1	25.5	:	12.1	21.4
Syria	9.5	9.5	10.3	:	:	:
Cyprus	3.6	3.4	:	2.9	3.0	:
Malta	5.8	5.0	:	7.0	11.2	:
Turkey	7.6	6.6	8.5	15.2	13.2	:
Egypt	8.1	9.0	:	20.4	28.2	:

Source: national NSIs.

Morocco: 2000: population aged 15 and over. National employment survey.

Algeria: figure for 2000: 2nd quarter of 2000; figure for 2001: 3rd quarter of 2001.

Results of household sample surveys.

Syria: population aged 15 and over.

Turkey: figure for 2001, source OECD.

Cyprus: administrative sources.

Inflation

Growth in prices is under control in most of the Mediterranean countries (apart from Turkey). Inflation in the MPCs was generally below 3% per year (Table 5). Algeria stood out in 2001 by recording a rise of 4% in the consumer price index (compared with 0.3% in 2000). This increase was mainly due to rising food prices (+5.5%). The year-on-year inflation rate was more than 6% in June 2001, whereas it had been less than 1% in March of the same year. In Cyprus, on the other hand, inflation which had been running at nearly 5% in 2000 seemed to be easing in 2001.

Tourism down....

Tourism is a major contributor to the GDP of most Mediterranean countries and provides a considerable source of foreign currency. In Egypt, for instance, foreign currency revenue from tourism accounted for 19% of total revenue in the current balance in 1999/2000 (fiscal year from July to July). In 1999 the figure was above 10% for every country except Algeria (0.7%).

From September 2001 the number of visitors entering the MPC countries declined sharply everywhere (apart from Malta and the Palestinian Authority) in comparison with the same months in 2000 (Chart 4).

In 2000 the number of international arrivals had increased in almost every country, compared with the previous year. In 2001, however, arrivals were down in Egypt, Israel and Syria. This trend then spread to most countries in the last quarter of 2001, when compared with the same quarter in 2000 (Table 6). In Egypt, Israel and Turkey, the number of arrivals fell by more than 40% in the fourth quarter of 2001. This was undoubtedly related to the events of 11 September. However, arrivals had already declined in 2000 in Israel and the neighbouring countries (Jordan and Syria), following the start of the second Intifada.

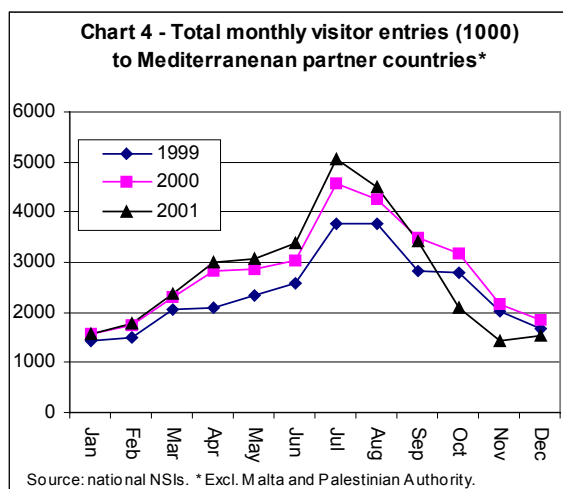


Table 5 - Inflation: consumer price index

	Annual growth rates										
	CY ⁽¹⁾	DZ	EG	IL	JO	MA	MT	PS	SY	TN	TR
1997	3.3	5.7	4.6	9.0	3.0	1.0	3.2	8.0	1.9	3.7	85.8
1998	2.3	5.0	3.4	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.6	-0.1	3.1	84.6
1999	1.1	2.7	3.1	5.2	-2.4	0.7	2.1	5.2	-2.2	2.7	64.9
2000	4.9	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	-0.9	2.9	54.9
2001		4.2	2.2		1.8	0.6		1.2		1.9	
	Annual growth rates by month										
	1.2000	2.2000	3.2000	4.2000	5.2000	6.2000	7.2000	8.2000	9.2000	10.2000	11.2000
1.2000	4.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	-0.9	3.0	65.2
2.2000	4.7	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	3.2	65.8
3.2000	5.1	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	3.1	66.1
4.2000	5.8	1.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	3.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	3.0	66.0
5.2000	5.9	-0.4	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	3.0	65.9
6.2000	5.3	-1.1	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.1	-0.4	0.0	-1.3	3.0	65.2
7.2000	4.8	-0.6	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	3.1	64.3
8.2000	5.7	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	3.1	63.1
9.2000	4.5	-1.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	-1.4	3.1	61.6
10.2000	4.2	-0.4	2.5	-0.1	-0.3	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	3.0	59.6
11.2000	4.3	0.3	2.3	0.1	-1.1	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.0	57.6
12.2000	3.7	-0.7	2.3	0.0	-1.9	1.7	-0.5	0.9	0.0	2.9	54.9
1.2001	1.5	-1.1	2.6	-0.1	-0.4	1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	1.9	52.0
2.2001	2.8	-0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.8	48.9
3.2001	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.4		0.5	0.4	1.6	
4.2001	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.4	-0.3		0.3	0.0	1.6	
5.2001	1.7	5.2	2.2	0.7	-0.2	1.2		-0.4	0.4	1.6	
6.2001	3.1	6.4	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.3		0.1	1.7	1.5	
7.2001	0.9	6.2	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.3		0.0	1.5	1.6	
8.2001	-1.8	5.8	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.3		-0.6	1.6	1.6	
9.2001	2.2	5.7	2.1	2.5		0.0			1.6	1.7	

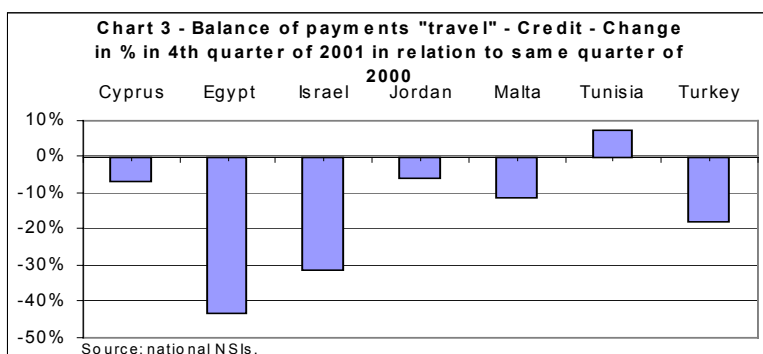
Source: national NSIs.

(1) Interim HICP.

Table 6 - Change in tourist arrivals at borders in relation to same period of previous year

	DZ	CY	EG	IS	LB	JD	MT	MA	SY	TN	TR
	1999 in relation to 2000										
1st quarter	16.0	10.8	27.4	28.6	9.2	23.4	-6.8	18.6	11.9	1.1	-1.5
2nd quarter	15.6	12.7	20.7	30.6	0.6	5.5	3.3	17.9	5.7	10.1	46.5
3rd quarter	23.5	7.8	7.9	14.7	15.5	2.5	0.6	-0.8	-5.8	12.1	49.4
4th quarter	-3.3	11.6	6.9	-44.3	14.5	-7.4	0.4	8.5	-10.5	16.8	41.6
Annual 99/00	15.7	10.3	14.8	4.5	10.2	5.1	0.1	7.8	-0.8	10.7	39.3
2001 in relation to 2000											
1st quarter	1.0	-0.3	-2.9	-47.4	27.8	-10.0		10.0	-2.4	22.0	16.7
2nd quarter	5.2	7.5	-8.9	-52.4	11.2	3.2		5.5	-10.3	33.3	25.8
3rd quarter	1.3	2.4	-9.2	-56.2	16.6	12.8		7.4	17.2	21.6	11.7
4th quarter	14.7	-14.3	-41.2	-41.7	-4.6	1.5		-16.9	-21.3	-21.1	-40.3
Annual 00/01	4.1	0.4	-15.6	-50.5	12.9	3.6		2.7	-3.3	14.2	11.4

Source: national NSIs.



Tab. 7 - Item "Travel" of the balance of payments - Crédit : change in inflows of currencies from tourism activity

	CY	EG	IS	JD	MT	MA	TN	TR	LB	
	99/2000	16.4	11.3	7.4	-9.1	1.2	13.2	6.5	46.8	-26.6
2001	1st quarter	-0.4	5.0	-41.6	-8.5	7.9	45.0	10.7	0.3	
	2nd quarter	15.3	-7.1	-46.2	1.0	-2.5	20.1	15.0	29.0	
	3rd quarter	10.8	-5.5	-48.3	-0.7	-2.7		13.7	7.2	
	4th quarter	-6.7	-43.4	-31.3	-6.0	-11.2		7.3	-18.2	
2000/2001	7.5	-12.5	-43.3	-3.2	-2.9		11.9	5.9		

Source: national NSIs.

Cyprus: provisional figures.

With the decline in the number of visitors, several countries (Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Malta) experienced a fall in currency revenue from tourism in 2001 compared with 2000. Revenue fell in most countries in the last quarter of 2001 in comparison with the final quarter of the previous year, and the trend was especially marked in Egypt, Israel and Turkey (Chart 3 and Table 7).

....but less in the Maghreb countries

The Maghreb countries seemed to be less affected by the series of negative events that hit the region, and the decline in tourist arrivals was not so marked as in Egypt or Turkey.

In Tunisia, currency revenue from tourism increased very little in the final quarter of 2001 and did not slump as in several other countries (Table 7). Overall, Tunisia in 2001 recorded a slight increase in the balance of current transfers and services and revenues. But this was not enough to offset a rise in the trade deficit, and the current balance widened somewhat (Table 8).

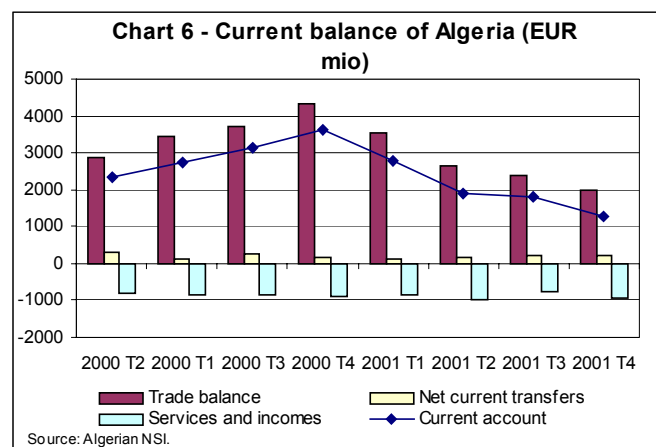
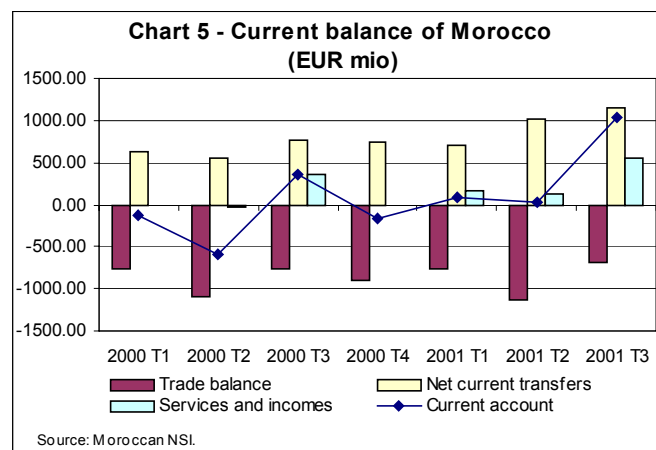
Unlike its neighbours, Algeria had a negative services and travel balance and currency revenue from tourism accounted for only 0.7% of current balance revenue in 2000. The current account surplus decreased throughout 2001 because of the fall in the trade surplus, which in turn was caused by the falling price of oil, the country's main export (Chart 6).

In Morocco, the balance of current transfers and the balance of revenues and services went up sharply in the second and third quarters of 2001 in comparison with the same quarters in 2000. This more than offset the trade deficit (Chart 5).

Tab. 8 - Current balance of Tunisia

	2000	2001	Change
	EUR mio	EUR mio	%
Current account	-889.6	-936.8	5.3
Trade balance	-2433.3	-2638.9	8.4
Net current transfers	53.8	77.7	44.4
Services and incomes	1496.7	1624.4	8.5

Source : Tunisian NSI.



Slowdown in trade in goods....

The pattern of the Mediterranean countries' trade with the rest of the world has followed the general trend in world trade. Growth in imports as well as exports was fairly weak in the first two quarters of 2001, and in the second half of the year trade was down in comparison with the same period of the previous year (Table 9).

Morocco, Malta, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Algeria and Jordan all experienced at least one quarter in 2001 in which imports and exports were down compared with the same quarter in 2000.

Cyprus and Lebanon stood out by posting fairly high growth rates for exports throughout 2001, even in the final quarter.

BOX 1: Economic relations between the EU-15 and the Mediterranean partner countries:

The European Union is the main partner of most of the 12-MPC for trade of services (of which tourism is an important part) as well as for trade of goods, foreign investments or capital transfers. For example, in 2000, the share of European tourists in the total night spend in Egypt was more than 70%, this figure was around 90% for Tunisia. In 2000, MPC conducted nearly half of their total trade with the EU-15. The same year, exchange of services (including tourism) accounted for 16.4% of total current transactions of the EU with the MPC. The EU is also an important investor in the region via foreign direct investments. For more information, see: "Eu trade and investment with Mediterranean partner Countries: Toward a better partnership?", Statistics in Focus, 13/2001, Eurostat; "Eu-15 and the 12 Mediterranean partners: solid trade links", Statistics in Focus, 7/2001, Eurostat; "Eu trade relations with the 12 Mediterranean Partner countries", Press Release, 32/2002, Eurostat, March 2002.

Table 9 - External trade of Mediterranean countries

	IMPORTS											
	EUR mio				EUR mio				of previous year			
	2000				2001							
	2000 T1	2000 T2	2000 T3	2000 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4
Algeria	2228	2562	2784	3406	3111	3515	3095	3272	40	37	11	-4
Cyprus	872	1080	996	1190	1731	2018	1575	1601	99	87	58	35
Egypt	5636	5852	5685	6090	5700	5957	5779	6715	1	2	2	10
Israel	9540	9457	9788	10530	9774	10803	9888	10233	2	14	1	-3
Jordan	894	1174	1351	1390	1029	1198	1248	1348	15	2	-8	-3
Lebanon	1502	1625	1769	1878	1719	1835	1910	1991	14	13	8	6
Malta	785	945	904	1036	1267	1294	1144	1309	62	37	27	26
Morocco	2885	3585	3206	3732	3238	3599	3200	3563	12	0	0	-5
Syria	1150	1411	1379	1757	1442	1676	1602	2010	25	19	16	14
Tunisia	2119	2531	2267	2354	2697	2978	2656	2740	27	18	17	16
Turkey	11459	15156	15371	16822	12919	13391	12633	14668	13	-12	-18	-13
PPM*	39072	45380	45500	50186	44628	48265	44730	49451	14	6	-2	-1

	EXPORTS											
	EUR mio				EUR mio				of previous year			
	2000				2001							
	2000 T1	2000 T2	2000 T3	2000 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4
Algeria	4793	5178	5561	6713	5915	6161	5449	6161	23.4	19.0	-2.0	-8.2
Cyprus	251	278	264	233	405	389	390	333	61.4	39.8	48.0	42.5
Egypt	1462	1466	1512	1651	1718	1797	1469	1613	17.5	22.5	-2.8	-2.3
Israel	7855	8179	8681	9550	8375	8420	7736	8504	6.6	2.9	-10.9	-10.9
Jordan	265	362	396	366	332	410	478	387	25.6	13.2	20.8	5.5
Lebanon	172	192	202	212	225	210	223	254	30.9	9.3	10.5	19.8
Malta	579	654	674	748	567	650	563	661	-2.0	-0.6	-16.5	-11.6
Morocco	2236	2117	2167	2400	2435	2329	2231	2412	8.9	10.0	2.9	0.5
Syria	1076	1371	1440	1545	1402	1701	1696	1574	30.3	24.1	17.8	1.8
Tunisia	1585	1681	1555	1661	1909	1949	1807	1721	20.4	15.9	16.2	3.6
Turkey	6896	7593	7502	8093	7849	8869	8173	8313	13.8	16.8	9.0	2.7
PPM*	27170	29072	29954	33172	31131	32885	30216	31932	14.6	13.1	0.9	-3.7

Source: IMF.

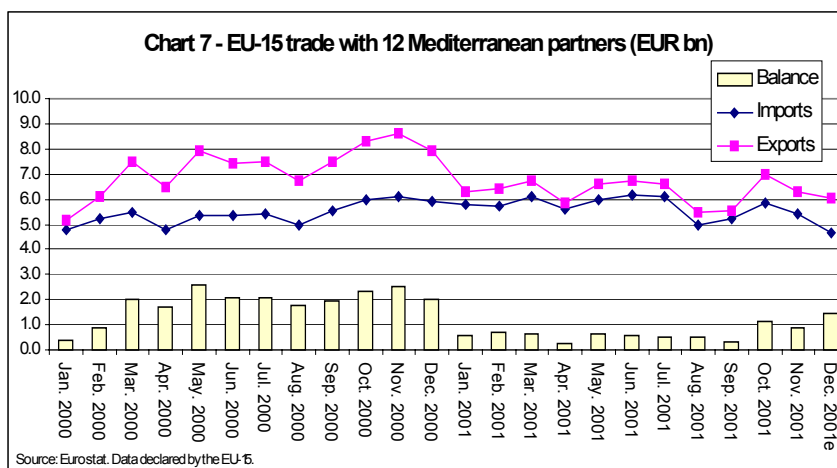
* excl. Palestinian Authority.

....with less trade in goods with EU-15

After strong growth between 1999 and 2000 (+30%), partly because of increased energy prices, EU-15 trade with MPC-12 declined by 5.9% between 2000 and 2001.

This overall decline of trade in value terms was the result of a fall in exports from EU-15 to MPC-12. Indeed, because of slackening demand in several Mediterranean countries the second quarter of 2001 already saw a decrease of 12% in exports compared with the same period of the previous year (Table 11 and Chart 7). In the final quarter of 2001 exports to 10 of the 12 Mediterranean partners went down. European exports to Turkey dropped dramatically from the second quarter of 2001.

There was a definite slackening of EU-15 imports from the MPC countries in 2001. Imports even went down in the final quarter. The downturn in imports from Algeria (mainly because of falling oil prices), Israel and Cyprus was particularly strong in the last quarter.


Tab. 10 - EU-15 trade with MPC-12 by group of products

SITC	Change compared to same quarter of previous year (in %)			
	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4
	IMPORT			
0+1 Food	6.9	10.0	11.7	2.1
2+4 Raw materials	-9.4	2.3	-6.0	-11.7
3 Fuel	5.4	15.8	-9.6	-23.7
5 Chemical products	15.3	12.8	5.5	0.9
6+8 Other manufactured articles	11.1	13.9	4.8	-4.4
7 Machinery and transport equipment	27.0	16.7	15.3	-5.2
	EXPORT			
0+1 Food	6.0	-1.6	-20.2	-20.0
2+4 Raw materials	-28.4	-12.1	3.1	-14.2
3 Fuel	-24.3	-21.7	-42.2	-47.5
5 Chemical products	2.5	-4.1	-2.3	-6.5
6+8 Other manufactured articles	4.6	-6.3	-10.8	-11.2
7 Machinery and transport equipment	8.0	-18.9	-24.4	-31.8

Source: Eurostat. Figures reported by EU.

The fall in oil prices goes some way towards explaining the decline in trade, when expressed in euros, in energy products between EU-15 and MPC-12 in 2001 (Table 10). The overall reduction in European trade with the Mediterranean countries was also the result of declining European exports of machinery and transport equipment, the main item of export from EU-15 to MPC-12, from the second quarter of 2001. The year-on-year figures for exports of all products were down in at least three quarters out of four during the year. Apart from

energy products, only imports of raw materials were lower than in 2000.

The figures for EU trade (excluding Greece and Luxembourg) with MPC-12 in January and February 2002 shown a downturn in trade in relation to the same two months in 2001: -5% for imports and -8% for exports.

Table 11 - EU trade with Mediterranean partner countries

	IMPORTS											
	EUR mio								of previous year			
	2000				2001							
	2000 T1	2000 T2	2000 T3	2000 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4
Algeria	3566.8	3602.6	4140.8	5113.8	4355.8	4219.0	3704.1	3582.0	22.1	17.1	-10.5	-30.0
Tunisia	1373.9	1366.3	1266.9	1487.9	1541.1	1604.7	1518.1	1490.2	12.2	17.4	19.8	0.2
Egypt	904.8	845.2	900.0	786.0	917.0	832.0	675.7	698.6	1.4	-1.6	-24.9	-11.1
Morocco	1574.7	1437.5	1457.8	1545.5	1636.9	1590.1	1476.8	1496.4	4.0	10.6	1.3	-3.2
Syria	683.9	907.5	884.0	950.8	943.0	1156.0	1116.4	911.3	37.9	27.4	26.3	-4.2
Israel	2444.8	2463.7	2357.7	2690.4	2748.2	2523.8	2114.1	1976.1	12.4	2.4	-10.3	-26.5
Palestinian Auth.	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.0	0.4	1.5	-2.5	27.2	7.2	80.7
Jordan	50.2	32.8	54.0	42.6	41.5	37.2	31.1	37.6	-17.3	13.4	-42.4	-11.6
Cyprus	325.3	170.5	245.5	262.6	348.6	163.7	222.7	209.4	7.2	-4.0	-9.3	-20.3
Turkey	4160.0	4369.5	4345.2	4671.9	4711.6	5267.9	5015.2	5153.2	13.3	20.6	15.4	10.3
Lebanon	92.0	48.3	49.5	55.6	91.0	55.4	45.7	112.0	-1.1	14.7	-7.7	101.3
Malta	268.4	233.9	203.2	329.4	251.6	258.8	328.7	316.9	-6.3	10.6	61.8	-3.8
MPC-12	15447.8	15478.6	15904.9	17937.4	17589.2	17709.5	16248.9	15985.4	13.9	14.4	2.2	-10.9

	EXPORTS											
	EUR mio								Change in % in relation to same period of previous year			
	2000				2001							
	2000 T1	2000 T2	2000 T3	2000 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4	2001 T1	2001 T2	2001 T3	2001 T4
Algeria	1295.5	1453.2	1418.3	1940.4	1751.6	2000.4	1773.0	1926.3	35.2	37.7	25.0	-0.7
Tunisia	1628.6	1842.7	1655.1	2156.9	1944.0	2224.7	1768.5	1987.7	19.4	20.7	6.8	-7.8
Egypt	1873.8	2036.1	1846.7	2111.7	1681.0	1682.8	1580.0	1888.8	-10.3	-17.3	-14.4	-10.6
Morocco	1694.5	2071.1	1829.0	2141.0	1813.9	1972.9	1693.3	1937.4	7.0	-4.7	-7.4	-9.5
Syria	382.9	445.9	427.5	503.4	451.0	497.2	480.8	634.0	17.8	11.5	12.5	25.9
Israel	3655.0	3872.6	4104.4	4214.2	3847.7	3478.2	3277.9	3407.1	5.3	-10.2	-20.1	-19.2
Palestinian Auth.	14.2	26.8	23.0	10.5	10.6	7.2	7.0	7.8	-25.3	-73.3	-69.8	-25.7
Jordan	327.9	409.1	409.5	475.4	420.3	466.7	449.2	472.8	28.2	14.1	9.7	-0.5
Cyprus	806.3	697.9	637.6	980.8	750.8	613.1	695.5	690.0	-6.9	-12.2	9.1	-29.6
Turkey	5782.5	7610.5	7858.5	8701.8	5459.4	4875.8	4746.6	5024.2	-5.6	-35.9	-39.6	-42.3
Lebanon	657.2	681.7	724.4	792.6	673.5	731.0	767.1	852.5	2.5	7.2	5.9	7.6
Malta	590.8	657.4	762.8	776.3	640.5	613.6	578.9	640.6	8.4	-6.7	-24.1	-17.5
MPC-12	18709.3	21804.9	21696.8	24804.9	19444.3	19163.6	17817.7	19469.1	3.9	-12.1	-17.9	-21.5

Source: Eurostat. Figures reported by EU.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION - METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Country aggregates: EU: EU-15.

MPC-12 : Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Gaza Strip and West Bank, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

Maghreb : Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

Sources of data on MPC countries: The data given here on the MPC countries were supplied by official national statistical sources (statistical institute, central bank, finance ministry), unless otherwise indicated, and were compiled by Eurostat. The data on the EU Member States and the candidate countries (Cyprus, Malta, Turkey) are taken from Eurostat data bases (New Cronos and COMEXT), unless otherwise indicated.

Data on tourism:

The data on tourism were transmitted to Eurostat by the ministries of tourism and the national statistical institutes (NSIs) under the MEDSTAT programme covering tourism statistics (MEDTOUR).

Visitor arrivals:

Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, Turkey: figures indicate visitor arrivals.

Cyprus, Jordan, Israel, Morocco, Syria : figures indicate tourist arrivals.

Balance of payments, heading "travel":

For the following countries, growth rates were calculated on the basis of figures expressed in national currency: Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Tunisia and Morocco. For the following countries, growth rates were calculated on the basis of figures expressed in USD: Algeria, Egypt, Israel and Turkey.

Malta: figures taken from the NSI website: <http://www.nso.gov.mt>.

Data comparability: Since the information was supplied by official national sources, most of the

data were produced using internationally recognised standards and methodologies. There is thus some degree of comparability, but it is not total. Data harmonisation is one of the objectives of MEDSTAT.

Sources of external trade data, EU-15 declarant: Customs. Eurostat COMEXT data base. The second and third charts and the first table contain figures reported by the Mediterranean countries. Discrepancies between sources concerning figures on bilateral trade can be partly explained by the use of different methodologies and concepts.

System: special trade.

Classification: SITC rev.3.

Statistical values: EU: CIF for imports and FOB for exports.

Symbols:

: figure not available.

NSIs national statistical institutes

Further information:

➤ Databases

New Cronos: Theme 1, Domain: EUROMED

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